PUBLISHED EVERY DAY BY THE HERALD COMPANY.

THE CONVENTION.

HE WORK OF THE Democratic convention thus far has been excellently well done. Its platform succin fly states facts of pressing importance, whose fuller elaboration during the campaign may with confidence be expected to result in a Democratic victory. Only a few nominations had been made when adjournment was taken last evening, and all were of the highest type of citizenship. No nomination was made of a weak man politically or one who does not command the fullest respect of the community. The selections were uniformly excellent, The prospect of victory naturally provoked some exceedingly keen contests, but in the main they were friendly trials of strength and no ill feeling was engendered that a night's sleep will not dispel.

Today candidates for many important offices are to be named. If only the convention proceeds with deliberate care and closely scrutinizes the candidates who will be presented to it, selecting the good and the available, and rejecting the incompetent and undeserving, the result will be a ticket that will carry Salt Lake county and aid materially in making Utah certain beyond peradventure for Bryan.

WHY BYNUM FLOPPED.

ITH AN ENERGY that does more credit to its Republican enthusiasm than to its knowledge of public men, the Boise Statesman shrieks its joy that Former Congressman Bynum of Indiana has declared for McKinley. Had Mr. Bynum been a man of consistency, of actual, honest principles, to which he adhered; did he possess a reputation for aught but trickery in politics, and were the circumstances surrounding his change entirely different, some importance might be attached to his declaration. As it is, Mr. Bynum's announced change of politics is indicative of nothing except that he was ordered to come out in the

Bynum has deserted every cause he ever advocated except the last, which he is ready to leave for profit; he has been untrue to the party that honored him; he is as much a political adventurer as Senator Stewart and just as characterless. In past years he was believed to be sincere. He was elected to congress as a Democrat and in congress and out of congress he was an eloquent, consistent advocate of silver. Until when? Until 1896, when the party to which he belonged declared the free coinage of silver to be the paramount issue. Then his voice was stilled. He was preparing to desert the cause to which he had consecrated his life. What promises were held out to him no one knows, but he who runs may easily guess. Bynum bolted, helped organize the gold Democrats, was chosen chairman of the organization and assisted by indirection in the election of McKinley,

For all this he was rewarded by President McKinley with a handsomely paid and practically life appointment in the customs at New York. The senate, sensible of his treachery and unworthiness for so high a post, refused to confirm him, and the president was compelled to substitute another nominee. But Bynum still remained to be paid and Mr. McKinley named him a member of the commission to codify the federal criminal statutes.

Bynum has had two appointments from McKinley for betraying the party that had honored him and the cause to which he had sworn fealty. There was no hope or future for him in the Democratic party, while the Republican leaders are willing to accept him and reward him. They are not boasting of the accession, however. It remained for the ill-informed Statesman to jubilate over the winning of this political Hessian, who long since became a Republican hireling.

OOM PAUL ABDICAT

OM PAUL KRUGER has finally given up nope and gone to Lourenzo Marquez, the Portuguese seaport, stopping with the consul of the Netherlands there. It is also said, though unofficially, that the president and other officials will sail for Europe on Sept. 24. If he had waited until Oct. 11 it would have been just a year from the president's famous ultimatum until the close of his official career.

With Kruger's departure the defense of the Boers may be considered at an end. Some armed resistance may be continued, but the form of a government has ceased to exist and the Transvaal republic gives way to the Vaal colony of the British empire. An army of large proportions will probably be maintained for some time in the conquered territory, but the problems now are of reconstruction and pacification, and England will have time to, count the cost of her war.

Five hundred millions of dollars is the expense in money and the loss of life, direct and indirect, has been very great. What the final cost will be before peace and prosperity are restored can only be conjectured. There yet remains the question of the treatment to be accorded the Dutch in the Cape Colony, Orange River colony and the Vaal colony. So far the policy adopted has been repressive and tainted with an injustice that even the adherents of Mr. Chamberlain have criticised. Confiscation of property on the evidence of Kaffir spies alone, imprisonment and exile on mere suspicion of men who proved their innocence of disloyalty when opportunity afforded-these abuses of authority have been presented to the home government already as matters calling for immediate remedy. If the wishes of the loyal Afrikanders are considered, every effort will be made to let bygones be bygones and heal the wounds of the war by initiating a rule of the broadest self-government possible.

Americans who have nothing but sympathy for the subdued colonists will hope that mercy and justice will guide the men who have these problems before them, and that revenge will have no part in the future control of South African affairs.

Mr. Platt of New York is expressing great horror these days at the way his close friend Croker ran the Democratic state convention. Thomas' horror probably arises from his fear that somebody else may get his hand into the New York state treasury.

Perry Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee, says this is not the time for him to talk about the coal miners' strike. Even Perry knows enough to see the difficulty of figuring prosperity out of 80 cents a day wages.

"Golden Rule" Jones of Toledo has declared for Bryan. He will now proceed to do the other fellows as they did him in the last campaign.

It appears this talk about a great foreign trade in American coal was not meant as a promise of higher wages for American coal miners.

Shanghai cables that the empress is at Ta Tung, which may be translated to mean she is not within a thousand miles of that

REPUBLICAN JOURNALS ENDORSE M'KINLEY'S SILVER ISSUE

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The president recalls the extremely significant proclamation of Mr. Bryan to bimetallists, just after the crushing Democratic defeat of 1896, that the warfare against the gold standard was to be relentlessly waged. Confirmatory of this the president notes the action of the Democratic convention of 1900 in demanding the "immediate restoration" of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. The Populist platform adopted at Sioux Falls, May 10, and the platform of the silver party adopted at Kansas City, July 6, both of which declare that no effort will be spared to establish a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver, it is urged, are also sufficiently conclusive of the desperate purpose of the silver inflationists, united, as they are, under Mr. Bryan's candidacy. The president declares that it is not possible that these consolidated silver parties, if intrusted with power, would hesitate to revolutionize our safe financial system.

New York Tribune: Particularly bi-

new York Tribune: Particularly noticeable is his treatment of the silver question, proving free silver to be the immediate menace which the three parties supporting Mr. Bryan are united to force upon the country. Everything that was dangerous in the Chicago platform is still dangerous, for it has been reaffirmed in soberness and in the face of the teaching of four years. Everybody who was for sound money in 1896 has reason to be for sound money now, and, in spite of all the demagogic outcry against imperialism, no reason to desert the party through which was found safety for the country then, as it can alone be found now.

Baltimore American: He is felicitous in dealing with the currency issue, which, if not paramount, he says, is immediate. It will admit of no delay site.

Baltimore American: He is felicitous in dealing with the currency issue, which, if not paramount, he says, is immediate. It will admit of no delay and suffer no postponement. The first battle for sound currency was fought in 1896, and the same combination of forces invites another. The Republican party has established a sound currency, and this will remain so long as the government is in charge of that the men who overthrew this dangerous financial madness at the polls in 1896 will come to the rescue of the country now, or whenever it lifts its head, and crush it out.

Omaho Bee: The absolutely correct idea of Mr. McKinley is that the very first concern of our people is in regard to the character of the financial policy of the future rather than what shall be the policy respecting the new possessions. He recognizes the fact, which ought to be plain to everybody, that the attitude of the popocratic party forces a repetition of the battle of four years ago for the maintenance of the gold standard of value, and while regretting the reopening of this question, deliberately made by the Kansas City convention, under the autocratic dictation of Mr. Bryan, Mr. McKinley says that "we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and we hope a permanent, triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith."

INGALLS' PROPHETIC WORDS.

A special to a Chicago paper from Topeka says that ex-Senator Ingalls declines to stand by the St. Louis platform, and is running for the sen-

a lecture on "Parliamentary Usages," which was one of the most valuable

which was one of the most valuable in the history of the club. The lecture was partly in the nature of a drill, and was conducted with the ease and readiness of a master.

The programme was interspersed with musical numbers. Mrs. Gerrans and Mr. Hugh Dougall gave delightful vocal numbers and Professor Shepherd added instrumental numbers.

Following the programme a social half hour was enjoyed. The rooms were brilliant with sunflowers and light refreshments were served.

The entertainment committee was composed of Mrs. J. E. Galigher, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Aiff and Miss Bird.

Mrs. S. H. Babcock has invitations out for a large reception Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27.

Mrs. H. L. Aulls and daughter Ina, are expected back, from Denver early next week.

Mrs. Caddie Martin announces the engagement of her daughter Lillian to Mr. John A. Hunt of Eureka. A party of about 150 young society folks have made arrangements to go out to Saltair in special cars tonight.

Mrs. S. A. Mann left for El Reno, Okla., where she will visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Forrest, a SALT LAKE CITY.

dent's argument is clear and conclu-sive. It is as direct as Mr. Bryan's references to the subject are evasive.

Minneapolis Times: Mr. McKinley places the financial issue first in importance, if we may judge by the arrangement of his letter, for with few formalities, rhetorical or epistolary, he enters quickly upon a discussion of that question, using as his text the declaration of the Republican platform and accepting in good faith the utterances on the same subject of the allied Democratic, Populist and silver Republican parties. If we are to believe that these declarations for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 are put forth in all sincerity, Mr. McKinley holds that the men who voted against the Democratic party in 1896 because they believed the enactment of its platform views into law would mean financial disaster have the same reason for voting against that party new young the same reason for voting against that party new formal disaster have the party new formal disaste same reason for voting against that party now.

the same reason for voting against that party now.

It is same reason for voting against that party now.

San Francisco Call: The country will receive with lively satisfaction the president of the gold standard and its effects and the necessity that it shall mot be overthrown. Treating his opponents with the greatest countersy, he states that president is effects and the necessity that it shall mot be overthrown. Treating his opponents with the greatest countersy, he states, with fairness, his opposition to the gold standard and his enmity to sound money and and his enmity to sound money and the president are public credit, until they are piled in a common ruin. There is no use splitting syllables over how this is to be done. Colonel Bryan is pledged against the gold standard and the president is pledged to it. Those who believe that standard to be the only safe and necessary foundation to the public credit, to the profits of trade and the welfare of labor, have the issue made plain. That they will vote their conscience and their interests in November is saying that bamboozlery has never yet captured the American people.

DIPLOMAT'S LOVELY WIFE.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.) Maud Roosevelt La Vinsen, now Baroness von Swarzenstein, whose husband has recently been appointed minplatform, and is running for the senate as a bimetallist on the Minneapolis platform of 1892. He is said to be making great headway in capturing legislative nominees. His opponents are circulating an expression from him on the seriousness of the present situation, but it is helping instead of harming him, as Republicans say it is the truth. Here is the expression.

"We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the verge of a revolution. On one side is capital, formidably entrenched in privileges, arrogant, demanding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and adjusting all ister from Germany to China, was one manding new concessions, enriched by domestic levy and adjusting all values to its own standard. On the other side is labor asking for employment, starving in the cities, but determined to overthrow a system which gives Vanderbilt wealth beyond dreams of avarice, and condemns the poor to poverty, which has no refuge from starvation but the grave."—Salt Lake Tribune, July 24, 1896.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Ladies' Literary club opened for the season yesterday with a social afternoon at the club house. A feature of the programme was the address of the new president, Mrs. Adelia M. King, who reviewed the work done by the club in the past and suggested that members pay special attention, during also gave an interesting paper on the Milwaukee biennial. Mrs. Urquhart Lee, the eminent parliamentarian, was introduced to the members. She gave a lecture on "Parliamentary Usages," which was one of the most valuable.

THE DAILY HERALD

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ceives daily confirmation.

For years the accommodation provided for military prisoners has been nothing short of disgraceful, and it has now become a scandal. As far back as 1898 Lieutenant Col-

LONDON'S WAR OFFICE SCAN.

DAL.

(London Leader.) .

The inability of the war office to

carry out the most simple duties re-

As far back as 1898 Lieutenant Colonel M. Clare Garsia, inspector general of military prisons, reported that the accommodation was "quite insurficient." Yet those in authority refused to move in the matter, with the result that the prisons are now so full that it has become necessary to resort to the objectionable expedient of committing soldiers to the ordinary criminal prisons, and thus compelling men who have only been committed for breaches of discipline and other minor military offenses, and who are to return to the colors, to rub shoulder to shoulder with criminals of the worst class.

The closing of Buxton military prison in November, 1897, so seriously reduced the accommodation that at the close of 1898 only 402 cells remained available in England, while in the whole of the United Kingdom the total accommodation was only 756.

Since then little or nothing has been done, and the war office is now so hard done, and the war office is now so hard.

Since then little or nothing has been done, and the war office is now so hard pressed that they have to apply to the prison commissioners, with the result that a large number of cells in the civil prisons at Warwick and Maidstone have been placed at their disposal.

At the present time there are military prisons at Aldershot, Colchester, Cork, Dublin, Gosport, Kendal, Stirling and York.

The practice by which the authori

The practice by which the authorities brand men, who have committed no criminal offense, by confining them in the ordinary goals is a practice that has been strongly condemned by the commander in chief. Lord Roberts, and all who have the interests of Tommy Atkins at heart.

Like many other evils which this country is passing through at the present time, the large increase in the number of military prisoners can be traced to war in South Africa. A representative gathered thus much in a chat with a war office official, Mr. W. Strong, of the military prisons department, who said:

"The present congested state of our military prisons as the strong of the military prisons department, who said:

partment, who said:

"The present congested state of our military prisons is due to the Boer war. It is necessary to be very strict when troops are on active service, and much heavier sentences are being passed by court-martial than would be the case in times of peace."

It is not generally known that when a soldier on active service is sentenced by court-martial to a term of imprisonment he has to serve out that

prisonment he has to serve out that sentence in the United Kingdom. This sentence in the United Kingdom. This is one of the military regulations, and although the war office must have known that active service always brings a large increase of military prisoners, they utterly failed to provide for this contingency.

"The inspector general had told them that in times of peace the accommodation was insufficient. They therefore knew what must happen when we are at war. But they never moved a finger.

at war. But they never moved a finger.

"Another cause for the increase," says Mr. Strong, "is that in previous years men have been remitted their sentences on being drafted to India, but this year all troops have been wanted in South Africa, and therefore these men have had to serve out their sentences."

ences."

Questioned as to the principal of-Questioned as to the principal of-fenses for which Tommy has been sent from South Africa, Mr. Strong re-plied: "Principally for steeping on outpost duty and getting drunk. Most-ly small offenses, but as an object les-son to others it is absolutely necessary that there should be heavy sentences. "Looting? No, very few have been convicted of that offense. Lord Rob-erts has issued very strict orders on the subject of looting, and the penal-ties for this offense are heavy." ties for this offense are heavy."

A scheme for providing more military prisons is, we learn, under consideration, but like most war office reforms, it will come too late.

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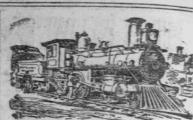


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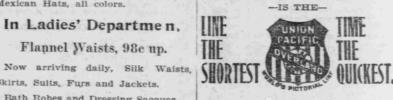
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